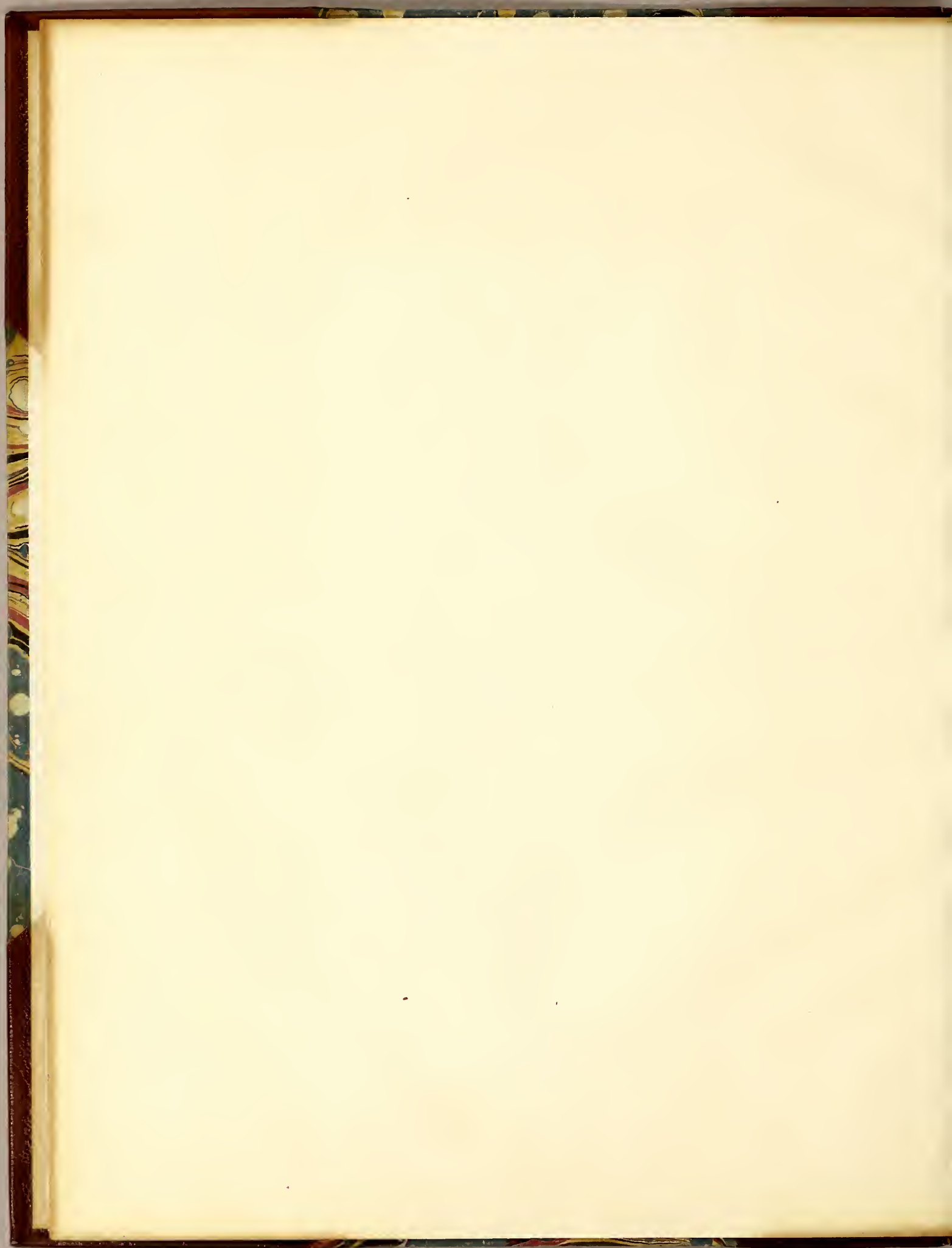


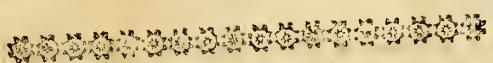
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A DIARY

Of the Defence of the Island of Dominica, against the Invasion of the French Republicans, & the Revolt of the Dominicans of the Quarter of Colybaud, in June 1795.

INTRODUCTION.

TO form a competent judgement of the nature and extent of the dangers to which this Island was then exposed, it will be found useful, to take a retrospective view of the state of the Colony at the time before the Invasion took place, in order to shew the feeble means we possessed of repelling it.

The Conquest of the neighbouring French Islands, had induced many Merchants, Tradesmen, and Manufacturers, with the Clerks, Servants, & Vessels employed in their affairs, to abandon this Country, by which, a very considerable body of land and seamen were withdrawn from its strength.

The Island which had, alternately, been a place of refuge to Republicans and Royalists, when they fled from the implacable persecutions of each other, still continued to swarm with Emigrants; the far greater part of them, were Republicans professing themselves to be Royalists, many unquestionably Spies; a few, very few indeed, in whom confidence could be placed. It was in vain, that Proclamations were issued, that vigilance, activity, and authority were incessantly employed to detect & ship off the most notorious; Monarchs were to be found among the native, adopted and protected French Inhabitants of different quarters of the Island to conceal & cherish others. It was not only to the attacks and ravages of the Public Enemy that the lives and properties of the loyal Subjects of Dominica were exposed, but to the perfidious machinations, of a great number of the French Inhabitants their Fellow Colonists.

The King's troops, in Garrison here, at this alarming period, were very short of the number thought necessary for the Peace Establishment; all applications to the Commander in Chief, for a reinforcement were unsuccessful, as every hope of a large body of troops from Europe, had hitherto proved delusive. The St. George's Militia, which had been embodied under the Administration of Lt. Governor Bruce, & most admirably disciplined by Colonel Blair, had also received great attentions from Governor Hamilton: their evolutions in the field and steady soldier like observance of discipline in every duty, had long gained them the applauses of their fellow Citizens, and in the approaching danger, the Public looked up to them with a full confidence in the gallantry of their conduct, whenever they should come into Action; but their effective strength was not then more than 360 men, including an excellent Company of coloured Artillery men, and a coloured Company of Fusiliers of equal merit.

The several Parish Independent Companies may muster about 400 men, but as the Island is principally inhabited by French Planters, many of whom were suspected of disaffection, those who were loyal, were not even equal to keep the disloyal in subjection; tho' some French Planters, it must be observed, did step forward with increased alacrity & zeal in proportion to the tardiness of many & the perfidious duplicity of others of their Countrymen.

A Corps of 70 Emigrants, had also been embodied & well disciplined, under the command of the Marq. du Barrailles; but several factious spirits among them having perverted others, to join in a contumacious conduct to their Officers, the Marq. would no longer command them. A reform took place; the Delinquents were shipped off, and the Corps was again completed & put under the orders of Mons. de Vermont.

In a state of preparation scarcely equal to the interior danger, much less likely to oppose with success a daring, active, and capable Enemy, menacing our Coasts, the general security had a right to the aid of every arm, and of none more than of those, who possessing lucrative employments were exempt from Militia Service; they readily came forward on this occasion, & were as readily joined by those whose Age &c. entitled them to the same exemption. They formed a Corps of 40 Volunteers, of which Governor Hamilton, did them the honor to accept the Command; they chose their other Officers, and diligently applied themselves to Military Duty; ready to serve, as some relief to the Militia, in the Neighbourhood of the Town. Most of these Gentlemen having excellent Horses, they might serve as horse Parties, and every one brought into the field with him, a faithful able-bodied Negro to be trained to the use of Arms.

For want of troops to defend them, the Mornes Bruce, Avocat and Desmoulins, had been dismantled of their Artillery. The Cabrites, where the King's troops were in Garrison; Cache-coue; a small Battery at Grand bay; Melville's Battery & Young's fort, with some temporary Batteries and Barriers thrown up, in the Town and neighbourhood, were our only defences: & to the whole of this force the occasional visits of now & then a Man of War at Woodbridge's and Prince Rupert's bay, may be added.

Two or three small armed Vessels were taken in to the Government employ, but not ready for service. We had also about 30 Colony Rangers in the Woods to Windward.

V. Hugue's Proclamations had found their way into this Island, & other proofs of his Correspondence had been discovered, fully indicative of his design of making an early attack on us from Guadaloupe and Marie Galante. Unfortunately, at this time the May Convoy for Europe, failed; & several Gentlemen, high in Public, Civil, & Militia rank, of large landed, commercial, & monied Property, with others all Militia or Volunteer Soldiers, some for health, others for urgent affairs, found themselves indispensably obliged to quit the Colony. The Example became contagious: Terror operating on weak minds, produced a kind of frenzy for flying from a dreaded danger: the Emigrants disappeared in shoals, and many of our best Citizens, found it necessary to permit the departure of the females of their families. Sensible men struck with the necessity, of putting a stop to an Evil, that was thinning our militia ranks, and leaving the Plantations without Superintendants, called a Public Meeting, which came to the Resolution of making a respectful application to his Excellency the Governor to interpose his Authority: He was pleased to grant their request in the following terms.

King's Hill, 2d. June 1795.

The Governor having perused a Paper delivered to him by Messrs. Rainy and McLachlan, signed by several respectable Persons of the Community, thinks proper to acquaint them, that he concurs entirely in opinion with them, as to the consequences likely to attend the departure of several persons from their Estates.

The wavering minds of weak and timid Persons

Handwritten note in the right margin:
The Governor has been informed that the King's troops are now in the Island, and that the French Republicans are now in the Island, and that the French Republicans are now in the Island.

sons would soon fall into a state of desperation, if those to whom they naturally look up for example and protection, shrink from the shadow of danger.

The Governor thinks it his duty to express thus publicly his sentiments, that there is not any well-grounded Cause for Apprehension; that if there was, it would be impolitic as well as dastardly, to seek security by deserting our fellow Citizens, & that he will decidedly set his face against so unwarrantable and dangerous Conduct.

HENRY HAMILTON.

Having thus endeavored to impress on the minds of our Readers, the true state of Dominica for some time preceeding and to the Eve of an Event, which called into Action the best Efforts of her *Loyal Citizens*; We shall proceed to shew in how gallant a manner, with his Majesty's brave Troops, they have been successfully exerted for the preservation of the Island and the honor of the British Name, under the able command, and indefatigable spirited attentions of Governor Hamilton.

THE DIARY,

It was on the Evening of June 4th. the French made their attempt to land, first appearing off La Soye Bay in 5 boats, containing in all, about 50 men; but being resolutely advanced upon & fired at, by a Detachment of the La Soye Militia, stationed at that Post, they thought proper to sheer off. One of the boats, went to Pagoua bay, cut out a Sloop belonging to Hatton Garden and carried her off to Marie Galante, the other 4 steered towards Ance le Maie, where, the same night, they effected a landing, without opposition.

Next Morning, they picked up a Negro from Point Jaquo, of whom they enquired very particularly, whether there was any English force in the Quarter, and how much? the Negro answered, that Captain Grey with his Rangers was close by, which was the truth, but he added with great sagacity, that Grey had double their number, tho' he really had not more than 25 effective men.

The Enemy, however, trusting to the Negro's Report, instantly re embarked in a Petiaugre lying in Ance le Maie, and in boats, sailed with all expedition for Marie Galante.

Captain Grey, sent information of this alarm to Government, and, with a pardonable vanity, not informed of the Negro's naïveté, attributed the enemy's precipitate retreat, to the name of Captain Grey and his Rangers.

But they fled, only to return in greater force: On the next Saturday Evening, a Schooner and a Petiaugre were seen steering over from Marie Galante, and before 4 o'clock on Sunday Morning, they had landed upwards of 200 men at Hampstead bay: they immediately proceeded to Woodfordhill, committing no violence; and affecting every kind of moderation, declared, they came only to take possession of the Island, to which they were invited, & that all resistance would prove ineffectual. They hoisted their Colours at La Soye point with "Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!" thrice shouted, & stopped there about 3 hours to refresh themselves. About two o'clock in the afternoon, they advanced towards Pagoua, where they arrived after a march of 3 hours. They immediately

took possession of Hatton Garden House and the Works, near to which they fixed a few poles and ridges, and spread over them old sails they found there, by way of tents, and here they made their principal stand.

But, let us leave them for the present at Hatton Garden Estate, to shew the measures taken to oppose them.

Altho', the Governor's very judicious reply to the Representation made on the 2d. of June intimated, that there was not any well grounded Cause for Apprehension, his Excellency's Orders, issued some time before, to every military Post to keep up a strict discipline, and to hold themselves in readiness to march on actual Service, on the shortest Notice; the alertness called for by his orders, and enforced by the Magistracy & principal Inhabitants through the Island, demonstrated that his vigilance pervaded and employed the best possible means of providing against an attack, which he believed to be certainly imminent, & which we have seen actually made on the 4th of that month. We shall now perceive, the happy effects of that vigilance.

About Sun-set of Friday the 5th., besides Mr Grey's Letter, a number of confused contradictory Reports reached Roseau from different parties. Thus much was however agreed on all hands, that a body of French had really landed in Lafoye; but their number every Account stated differently.

The St. George's Regiment immediately mustered on Parade, and by 9 o'clock Captain Constables coloured Fusiliers, about 65 men, embarked with him, in the highest spirits, on board a vessel for Tareau, where they were to wait for further Orders, and in the mean time, Orders were sent Express to the commanding Officer at the Cabrits, to send a detachment of the King's troops to join the St. John's and St. Andrew's Militia & march to Hampstead.

On Saturday, Lt. Johnston and 10 Volunteers, of the St. George's, joined Captain Constable & the whole being reinforced by the St. Joseph's Independent Company, they were ordered to proceed to Prince Rupert's, where they arrived on Sunday forenoon.

They found on their arrival, that Capt. King with 60 of the King's troops, had left that Garrison a short time before. After refreshing themselves, by about an hour's rest, they pushed forward with all expedition to join Capt. King.

They arrived at Hampstead the same Evening, where they found Capt. King's Party, Cap. Trotter with the St. John's and Capt. Gould with the St. Andrew's Militia: before these, Capt. Grey with his Rangers was advanced, making together, a collected force of more than 200 men.

They slept that night at Hampstead, dined at Mr. Powell's next day, and about 4 o'clock the same afternoon arrived at Pagoua, where, in sight of the Enemy, they took possession of a Ridge completely commanding the Bay, and it was here they established their grand Camp.

In the mean time, the News arrived at Roseau that the Enemy had left Hampstead, and were advancing towards Cattle Bruce. Therefore on the forenoon of Monday (8th June,) the Governor ordered Capt. Corlet, to march with his coloured Artillery Company immediately to Rosalie: Cap. T. Beech with his Grenadiers, and Capt. Wallace with his light Infantry Company received their orders to follow in order to form a force to intercept the Enemy's progress across the Country, which there was no doubt they would attempt.

These Preliminary movements are stated for the more clearly understanding the Journal of the Proceeds.

proceedings of the latter Detachments, until they joined the Grand Camp, & of the transactions of the whole after that Period: And to preserve perspicuity, it is our intention to relate first, the transactions to Windward, then of those at Colyhaut, & lastly of the proceedings at Roseau, as they related to both the former, and the other Quarters of the Island; a method by which, we shall be able to avail ourselves of the full benefit of the distinct Sources, from whence we have been so happy to draw our Information.

June the 8th. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Corlet with his coloured Artillery Company began their march from Roseau, with orders to proceed to Rosaly the same Night. Capt. T. Bech with the Grenadiers, and Capt. Wallace with the light Infantry of the St. Georges Regt. followed at 6 in the Evening, under like orders to reach Rosaly as soon as possible. Of the march, dreadful as it in truth was, we shall hereafter give a more exact description.

On the 9th about 1 in the morning Capt. Corlet with the greater part of the Artillery men, & Lt. McSwain with the remainder at 5 o'clock, arrived at Rosaly, where the Grenadiers and light Infantry joined them before 8 o'clock, and after a little broken sleep in cloaths drenched with rain, they marched at 2 that afternoon to Castle Bruce, which they reached in about 5 hours. It seemed here to be the general opinion, that the enemy were on their way thither, as it was reported they had been attacked by the body of troops we have before mentioned to be encamped in sight of them at Hatton Garden Estate, & that having been obliged to retreat, they had fallen back towards the St. Davids Quarter; they therefore slept in their wet cloaths, under arms all night, the Guard being necessarily consigned to the armed Negroes of the Estate; the troops, being totally exhausted by an almost incessant march of near 24 hours, numbers without shoes the greater part of the way, & almost all without food since they left Roseau.

Whilst they repose, we will endeavor to give the Strangers to Dominican roads some idea of the march they have with so much alacrity, & so beneficially for the Public Service, performed.

Distances are not here estimated by miles, but by Time; the Neighbour you can hail with your voice, you cannot shake by the hand, but by a weary traverse. The Roads are Traces not more than 4 and often less than 2 feet wide, and seldom repaired, cut thro' Woods, over Mountains, Precipices and rocky steepes, from whence the descent is made into the Ravines which are intersected by Rivers that must be forded, and you have thus to ascend & descend the same face of Country, in any journey through this Island. The road from Roseau to Rosaly is precisely of this kind; the distance on horseback 7 hours, in the day and good weather; on foot 10 hours; in the night it is never travelled but by Negroes, and by them only on emergencies. The Traces are often obstructed by fallen rocks and trees, and always by large roots shooting above the surface, which by constant wet become slippery, and form holes deep and dangerous at irregular distances. On the right and sometimes on the left of the narrowest traces, the bare rocky steep forms a precipice that could not be contemplated by many without terror. In others, the precipice is only hid by fedge & brush or the tops of trees that have there had the growth of Ages.— On the other side, the overhanging rocks & trees, especially in heavy rains expose the traveller to the utmost peril. Through so inhospitable a track, it cannot be expected that even a Negro hut would be found for shelter, and where a difference from the

heat of Roseau to the cold atmosphere of these regions is ascertained to be at least 25 degrees. Such however was the march of our Fellow Citizens in a night of uncommon darkness, thro' a constant & most drenching rain, loaded with their ammunition, arms and knapsacks & after 4 hours halt, with no refreshment but little sleep in their wet cloaths, did they arise with cheerful hearts to pursue a long march of 5 hours. In their way the Proprietor of the Hope Estate spread a large table, with a comfortable repast, for as many as chose to partake of it, but tho' the dwelling stood on the side of the path, the greater number kept on their weary rout to Castle Bruce, without stopping.

Having passed the night without alarm, they remained here the 10th. in some measure to refresh the weary troops, but in a more especial manner because, they were in total want of ammunition & provisions. There was not a morsel of bread or salt meat among them; not a man had more than 18 round of Cartridges, and these too damp to be relied upon. Under such circumstances to have advanced into a Country, where they had reason to expect at every step, an enemy greatly superior in number, would have been the extremity of rashness. The night of this day passed also quietly.

About noon of the 11th. they discovered a vessel off the Bay, which proved to be a Sloop having Capt. Bagot and a field piece on board, for the Camp at Pagoua. Soon after, Serjeant Swan arrived with ammunition & provision; they therefore set off at about half past 2 for Richmond, and arrived there a little before Sunset. Here, about 11 at night, they were alarmed by the bawling of Negroes in the Woods, who had been purposely sent thither, to give warning of an approaching enemy, who were now expected every moment.— The spirited alacrity shewn by every man on this alert, is beyond all praise; the whole were instantly under arms and eager for the conflict. The alarm, however, appeared to be without foundation.

At half past 6 next morning, they advanced towards Pagoua, & were joined by 20 of the Laisie militia, who had retreated to this place on the approach of the Enemy to Hatton Garden. After a march of near 10 hours, by a mere Caribb trace, they came in sight of our Grand Camp on the opposite side of Pagoua river, in a very commanding situation; their Van had also an imperfect view of the Enemy encamped at Hatton Garden. As they advanced in sight, they were met by Lt. Johnster, who informed them it was the commanding Officer Capt. Bagot's order, that they should return that evening to where, was formerly Mr. Entwistle's works, there to encamp for the night, but to sleep on their arms. The night passed without any remarkable occurrence.

Capt. Bathe, with a party of the 15th, Lt. Evatt of the Engineers & Dr. Williamson came to Pagoua next day (13th) during the course of which, 3 of the enemy's advanced Sentinels were killed by shots of the coloured Company. They afterwards were placed at a more respectful distance.

Capt. Bathe having taken the Command, sent notice from the Grand Camp to the troops at Mr. Entwistle's ground, that the field piece would begin to play at midnight. Before it opened the Picquets in the Gr. & Lt. Inf. quarters gave 4 alarms, but all proved to be false.

The field piece commenced as they had been informed, but nopped after 9 shots. This gun had hitherto been carefully masked from the Enemy.

Early in the morning of the 14th. the field piece began a very heavy fire upon the Enemy. It did great damage to the Houses and some execution among the men, who as they fled from its line of fire

of fire to the opposite side of the stone building, felt themselves assailed by some coloured Artillerymen with their muskets, who had advanced so near to them, as to hear distinctly their repeated exclamations of "*Ces Diables font partout* !

In the forenoon a large detachment of the coloured Fusiliers attacked the Enemy, whilst a constant fire was kept up from the opposite ridge, by the Grens, Lt. Inf. & colour'd Artlry. of the St. George's R. advancing upon and killing several very close to their works. In these attacks a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 2 of the coloured Fusiliers were wounded, one mortally.

While the Enemy were thus engaged, a brave & active party of Negros, (of the numbers who had voluntarily attached themselves to the Public cause) most resolutely, went down into the Pasture over Pagoua river where the Cattle were grazing, and which the Enemy considered as their own, & drove them all with a flock of Sheep to Mr. Entwistle's ground.

It is here proper to remark that the Enemy could not pervert a single Negro from his duty, they found them on the contrary their implacable enemies, and raging with impatience, to be set on to exterminate them.

It was with difficulty the Negroes of both Camps could be restrained, from dashing into Enterprises on the Enemy's out posts, which tho' well intended, might prove fatal to themselves and prematurely precipitate a train of consequences, that might be prejudicial to the Service. The same spirit prevailed in every English quarter of the Island. In the Camps, the numbers who had arrived as Carriers, the Servants of Gentlemen serving as Privates in the Militia, those of the Officers, those who had come in from the attacked Estates, and others brought as useful to the Cause, by the Planters in the neighbourhood, formed together a body of about 300 active, stout, attached Negroes. They all had arms, such as Sabres or Pikes, and many accustomed to shoot in the Woods had muskets.

His Excellency the Governor had been informed of their spirited conduct, and on the 14th in the Evening the following appeared in General Orders in Camp.

Government House 13th June 1795.

The Governor has heard of the faithful conduct and spirited offers of the Negroes of Dominica many of whom, have offered their Services to attack the vile Brigands; *Not One, has joined the Invaders.* — Every Black man or other Person of color, who shall kill or bring in prisoner a Brigand, shall receive five Joes Reward, to be paid at the Secretary's Office on proof before any Magistrate in any Parish of this Island. — Whoever, Black or White shall bring in, dead or alive, the bodies of Norbert Motard, Tallandier, or any white Person or Mestif, who has acted as a Guide or Interpreter for the Invaders, shall on due Conviction receive 50 Joes — Many, have deserved Rewards before any were offered. HENRY HAMILTON.

By Order, J. Falvey Aid de Camp.

It will readily be conceived, that the insulting attacks made on the Enemy, the forenoon of this day, were at the same time to try their Ardor & military conduct, & break in our young Troops, by inspiring them to approach the Enemy in their strong hold. It was also preparatory to a general Assault for which measures were taken, and to be executed in the course of the 15th. by which time Capt. Bathe expected a Reinforcement, to complete the Blockade to the W. which required a greater force than he could prudently spare.

We will here state the relative position of our 2 Camps to that of the Enemy, after trespassing on

the Reader's indulgence to recall to his mind, that by the speedy, the rapid march of the strong detachment of the St. George's, on the 8th. to Rosaly, Roseau became effectually secured from any sudden attack of the Invaders, by that practicable rout. It had also prevented their advancing into the Grand Bay Quarter, where they expected to find friends ready, to assist them in getting to the Seat of Government tho' by a more circuitous march; but in which, they would have been egregiously disappointed as the Fort & Passes in that Quarter, were especially guarded. Rosaly & the Parish of St David were however secured from depredation by the prompt arrival of that Detachment; and, by its as rapid advance to Pagoua, all the valuable Properties lying between Hatton Garden Estate and Rosaly were as completely covered; they had also, by the station they occupied, got the Enemy between them and the Northern Pagoua Camp, which we have shewn to have been formed, by his Excellency's Orders, with equal promptitude and success, from the Northward, and which as completely cut off the Enemy from penetrating into the Quarter of their friends at Point Jacquo; from pillaging no less than 8 rich Estates to the Northward, and from assisting any other body of invading troops.

The Enemy, thus hemmed in to the North and South, the Sea to the Eastward, had they vessels, afforded them the merely possible means of escape in that direction; but, to the Westward, thro' indeed, an almost impracticable Country, they had Runaway Negroes paths, which in about 24 hours would bring them by the N. W. to the heights of Colyhaut; by a due W. course, to the Layou valley, and thence to Colyhaut; or by striking off on the tops of the Mountain at about 12 hours march from Pagoua to the S. W., they might reach, but through a more impracticable Country, the heights of Boeree and thence an open road to Roseau. It was known they had brought with them *Moura & Tallandier*, both born British Subjects at Colyhaut as Guides, who were too well acquainted with the Runways tracks & who it could not be doubted, would lead them to that horde of Traytors in their own Parish of St. Peter. Of ammunition & arms they had abundance; of Provisions, but little.

Before Sun-set this Evening, the Enemy seemed to be all unusually agitated, running from Post to Post, all appeared employed, and evidently in a state of alarm; whether foreseeing and preparing for a general Assault, or had received intelligence of approaching friends, or were intent on flying to the Westward, were all equally possible: the last, as the most probable, determined Capt. Bathe immediately to adopt measures to prevent it, at least, as far as lay within his power.

He ordered Capt. Corlet with the colour'd Artillery to Pagoua Park, (Mr. Nibbs's,) to prevent their retreating that way, at the same time Capt. Home, was sent with 70 men up the opposite ridge towards Crapaux hall, near to which, it was intended they should cross the valley and take possession of an eminence in the road by which they could intercept the enemy in that direction. Capt. Corlet's party got to their station in good time, & if Cap. Home had been as fortunate, it would not have been possible for the Enemy to escape; but his Party being long in getting off, and the road proving very bad, the night exceedingly dark, & a heavy rain falling, they were obliged to pass the night in the woods, at some distance from the spot they wished to reach. Scouts were also ordered from both Camps to the skirts of the Wood for intelligence, and the troops continued under arms all night. Capt. Corlet's Party passed the night without disturbance; Capt. Home's heard noise, but could

could not ascertain the cause; the Scouts perceived neither movement of any kind, or noise, and the Camps passed the night without a single alarm.

Nevertheless, at day break next morning it was discovered, that the Enemy had decamped in the night, and it was certain, they could have taken no other rout but that into the Woods.

Expresses were immediately dispatched to Governor Hamilton and the Commandant at Prince Rupert's bay to apprise them of this disaster; but they, had not gone many hours, when the general attention was called off from the fugitives, and fixed on Objects far more important.

About 4 in the afternoon, a Messenger arrived from Hampsted with Intelligence, that 3 large Schooners, one of them strongly armed, and 3 Petitaugers, had landed another body of Invaders at Battiboo; that they were then at Hampsted & about 400 in number; that D'Oyle in the *Libertina*, had engaged them, and altho' he could not prevent their landing he kept up so heavy and incessant a fire on them, that he annoyed and perplexed them greatly, and killed several.

Expresses followed those of the morning with information of these Events: the Camp from Ent-westle's, the Detachments from Pagoua Park and Crapaux hall joined, according to order, the main body stationed at Pagoua Camp, and in the mean time, Capt. Constable with the colored Light Infantry, (heretofore called Fusiliers,) with about 30 Regulars, were ordered to advance directly to Melville hall. In the evening the colored Artillery were ordered to follow them, so that the force at Melville hall amounted to 200 men.

A little before the departure of the latter, the expected reinforcement arrived, consisting of Cap. Du Vermont's Emigrant Corps, Cap. Wilbraham with the St Mark's, & 14 St Pil's militia & about 60 regulars, who had left their Officer Cap. Christie dangerously ill on the road from a violent Coup de Soleil and excessive fatigue. This reinforcement added 200 brave men to the Grand Camp.

In about an hour and half, the colored Lt. Inf. reached Melville h. and learning that a Negro, 2 hours before, had discovered about 20 of the Enemy skulking in a cane piece; a party of the colored Lt. Inf. were immediately sent out, who killed 4, & took 3 prisoners: the rest fled, leaving behind them their arms, ammunition, and baggage.

It proved, from the Prisoners, that these were a part of the first Invaders who had fled from Pagoua, & that the rest were dispersed in the Woods, some having taken a Westward direction, among them, *Moura*; and that the main body, about 120 men were undetermined what course to steer, but that all were in want of provisions: they affected to be ignorant of the landing of their friends.

Capt. Constable, with a proper military precaution, had sent Ensign Frazer, to reconnoitre the last Invaders, who seemed intent on fixing at Hampsted; with the utmost coolness and intrepidity he got so near their Posts, as to ascertain, that they had not more than 250 Men, almost all Whites, Regulars, and 9 or 10 Officers.

On the 16th, the troops who waited at Melville hall for orders, were joined by Cap. Bathe, Cap. Bagot, the field piece, the Emigrant Corps, part of Cap. Wilbraham's Company, & the rest of the Regulars. About the same time, information was received, that the Enemy had left Hampsted, and were advancing towards Woodford hill. Captain Walker, with the Lt. Inf. of the 60th, the colored Lt. Inf. & the colored Artillery, were immediately ordered to meet and endeavor to cut them off in their progress.

The Manager of that Estate, was their Guide; he conducted them by a short bye way skulking off the great road, a little before they came near to Londonderry and passing to Felicity hall. On arriving at the latter place, an Express informed that the Enemy had passed Woodford hill, and were advancing to Eden: indeed, altho' nearly Sun set, our troops could see them passing.

After mature deliberation, Capt. Walker determined, after sending an Express to Capt. Bathe to acquaint him with his own & the Enemy's motions, to go on to Woodford hill. They had not arrived there a few minutes, when Capt. Darrah from P. Rupert's bay, joined them with 85 Regulars, and made their collected force at that Post, 300 men.

On the Morning of the 17th, Lt. Henderson who had commanded the Picquet Guard of the last night, brought Intelligence that there was a Petitaugre in the bay, and that a party of Brigands were landing & rolling up Provisions from her towards the Enemy at Eden. Lts. Johnstone and Henderson were immediately ordered with 20 men to attack them and bring in the Provisions: they killed one man, wounded and took another, the others fled. They then boarded the vessel, out of which they took 2 blanderbusses, a quantity of biscuit and salt fish, and scuttled her & her Cance.

About noon, information arrived at Woodford; that, Capt. Bathe with the troops under his Command and the Gun, were in sight of the Enemy, being posted on an Eminence between Eden and Spring Garden: at the same time Capt. Bathe ordered the troops at Woodford to march, and take Post in the road leading from Eden into the woods whither, it was apprehended, the Enemy if closely pursued, would endeavor to make their Escape.

They reached their ground in less than half an hour, and were then, about the same distance from Eden. Here they waited the Event: in about 2 hours Capt. Bagot came over to inform them, the 1st fire from the field piece, which he said would commence in half an hour, was to be the signal for the general Attack.

Soon after, the Enemy's Drum was heard to beat to Arms.

The oldest Officers present, declared it impossible, to do justice to the Ardor manifested by our brave Troops, of every rank, on this impressive occasion; — They had been lately in full possession, as it were, of a surrounded Enemy, who had escaped their rage, and they had now before them a more formidable body, whose fate, in all human probability stood suspended but for a few moments, from their avenging Arms.

In the height of this universal animation it was nevertheless, prudently suggested, that it would be necessary to guard the great road leading from Eden to Woodford Hill, as well as the path to the Woods, and Captain Walker who commanded the party detached to secure the path, immediately dispatched Capt. Corlet with 50 of his colored Artillery to the great road, for that purpose. The importance of this order was soon apparent, for Cap. Corlet had scarce reached the road, when they fell in with a party of the Enemy, whose force they could not ascertain on account of the bushes, but were well assured they were stronger than themselves. An Engagement took place, & a smart firing was kept up for some minutes, in which Cap. Corlet had 3 men very dangerously wounded: he succeeded, however, in driving back a great part of them, who fled with such precipitation, as to leave behind them their arms and baggage; but a number also escaped, who continued their rout to

Woodford Hill. The great military judgment in the order for this Movement, the promptitude and bravery with which it was executed, cannot escape the Reader's particular attention and Applause.

The half hour, had some time, 'er this, expired, and Cap. Walker's detachment continued, 2 long hours more, impatiently expecting the Signal for the General Attack.

Cap. Walker therefore, being apprehensive that Cap. Bagot had mis'd his way (he had no Guide) dispatched a Messenger to Spring Garden Camp to enquire into the cause of the delay: a Cause, he was soon after convinced, he had not suspected.

The Enemy, finding themselves surrounded on every side, repulsed from Woodford Hill, and no Avenue left for retreat, had sent in an Officer and flag of Truce, to treat of Terms. The conditions of Capitulation proposed by Cap. Bathe, were that they should deliver up their Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War. It was, nevertheless, permitted to the Officers to wear their side Arms, and their baggage was preserved from plunder. These Terms being agreed to and ratified on both sides, Capt. Bagot was sent to the Enemy's Camp, to hoist the English over the Republican Flag, while the British troops marched in, and formed a circle round the Enemy, who delivered up their arms &c.

Whilst they were still in their ranks, an Officer of the St. George's Regiment, coming forward, recognized *Norbert Motard of Colbaut, & Marie Petit of Point Michel*, standing behind their grounded arms in the French Uniform; this discovery was immediately made known to Capt. Bathe, who ordered they should be seized as Rebel British Subjects: whether their guilt had led them to interpret a short suspension of what had before been going on, as tending to their discovery, or they had received information of it, they had left the ranks, and were endeavoring to secrete themselves, when they were forcibly brought back, put in Irons as Traytors and carried into close imprisonment.

Immediately afterwards, the rest of the Terms were arranged with the other Prisoners, according to Capitulation, and Expresses dispatched to Roseau, by the way of Prince Rupert's, announcing the fortunate Event.

The Number of the Enemy surrendered, with their General Carreau and 9 Officers, were 192, with their Arms and 32,000 Musket Ball Cartridges. Their whole force landed under Carreaux, was declared by him to be 233, so that 41 had escaped, but these were to be included in the Capitulation. It must not however be forgotten, that the French General being interrogated with respect to the Pagoua party, solemnly disclaimed all knowledge of such force being in the Island; never suspecting perhaps, that his letter to Rameau the Genl. of that Party should fall into the hands of our Governor, in which he writes, "*Me voila mon cher Gl. avec 300 bon Bougres bien armés & 32,000 d'excellents Cartouches.*"

Thus happily for the Country, & most honorably for our brave Troops, did the Evening of the 17th. close the Events of that fortunate day. A day, not the less propitious for preceeding a very adverse interruption to the general joy that was diffused thro'out our Camps, as even that unexpected misfortune afforded to our troops another occasion of displaying their Valor, and ultimately led to the total overthrow of our invading Enemies & our traiterous internal Foes.

About half past Midnight, the Sentinel of our Picquet Guard at the Sugar works, perceiving several men approaching him by the road leading from Mr. Powell's house, where our grand Camp

was fixed for the night, and having challenged in the usual manner, without receiving an answer, fired his piece, as did also the Corporal; they were immediately attacked by an irregular discharge of not less than 100 muskets: the Guard, only a Sergeant's, turned out instantly, but from the sudden and unlooked for nature of the attack, and the superiority of the Assailants, in some confusion. A very well directed fire was, however, kept up by this brave Picquet, which continued to keep the Enemy at bay. The Grand Camp was not quite a musket shot distant. At the moment the Sentinel fired the first Alarm, Capt. T. Beech was reporting his rounds, from which he then had returned, to Capt. Bathe. Capt. Price of the 15th. came in at the same instant the Corporal's piece was fired; that, in a few seconds, was followed by the Enemy's irregular discharge: both the Captains begged to be ordered to the relief of the Picquet. Detachments from the 15th & 60th, from the St G's Grenadiers and from Du Vermont's Corps, in all 80 men were put under their command: they got under arms with astonishing dispatch; the Picquet still held out gallantly; but tho' the relief ran as fast as possible down the hill to them, their firing ceased before the detachments could get to a turning, which gave them command on all about the works. On advancing to the works, Capt. Price found the Picquet had been overpowered and the Sergeant taken prisoner. Soon after, some of the 15th on the right, were challenged by *Qui Vive?* they dashed on to the voice, and seized 2 of the Brigands; one was instantly bayonnetted, the other threw down his arms and was made prisoner. A smart firing then commenced from the Detachment which was as smartly returned by the Enemy, till at length Capt. Price gave orders to *charge with Bayonets*: the words were not uttered when a heavy fire from the Enemy killed 1 of the 15th and wounded several of the others, so that the Order not having been heard, the men continued to load and fire with increased vivacity. Capt. Price was more successful in his next effort; our People obeyed & charging Bayoners, rushed toward the enemy with great intrepidity, but when they got on the ground they found only the dead, the wounded, the arms, & accoutrements of the Enemy, lying scattered about, as far as it was thought right to pursue them; the excessive darkness of the night covering top favorably, their retreat, which they began, on hearing the last order to *charge*, given as it was, with a most animated vehemence.

By the time the Detachment returned to the Sugar works, those of the Picquet, who had made good their retreat, began also to return; among them, Cap. Beech had the happiness of embracing his younger brother. The Enemy had 3 killed, 3 wounded and 2 prisoners left on the spot; the next day 47 stand of Arms and many sets of Accoutrements were brought in, & dead bodies were found in the woods several successive days, which had the appearance of having received their wounds in the last Action. We unfortunately, had 3 killed & 3 dangerously wounded, & 1 Sergeant of the 15th, taken Prisoner.

It afterwards appeared that this Attack was daringly made, by the main body of those who had escaped from Pagoua under Rameau, & had been ever since wandering in the Woods. It is also certain, that it was an effort of theirs, to join General Carreau at Eden, not having heard of his surrender.

They had prudently got towards the Sea, in the night, and kept in the bye paths nearest the beach until they had, as they hoped, accomplished their enterprize, and then boldly pushed into the high

road where our Sentinels challenged them. The bye paths were examined the next day, when the traces of their march were distinctly ascertained & part of a French Officer's Sash, was found lying in the path, the other part of which was hanging on a bush that had opposed his passage.

Prisoners continued to drop in either singly, or in parties of 2, 3 and 4, from time to time during this day; there came also intelligence, that those who had passed Capt. Corlet yesterday, and those who had fled from the Detachment this morning, had joined at Hampsted and encamped there.

Eight Prisoners were sent from Woodford Hill, taken by Mr. Moore the Manager, the rest by the Negroes. A few Straglers also surrendered.

On the morning of the 20th. a French Officer, with 12 men came to our Camp & voluntarily surrendered themselves. The Officer declared it to be the universal wish of those who had fled from Pagoua, to do the same; and that they were prevented now as well as before they left Pagoua, solely by the fear of being instantly put to Death.

Capt. Bathe, endeavored to convince them, such fears were groundless, and they were further convinced by the Prisoners themselves, we had already taken, that they were treated with the utmost lenity. Capt. Bathe, at the same time informed the Officer of the intelligence he had received, that Rameau and his Party, were then encamped at Hampsted: he replied, that if Capt. Bathe would appoint an Officer to go with him & a Flag of Truce to Hampsted, he would go thither, and endeavor to undeceive his Associates, who, he was well assured, upon his Representations, would readily accept the same terms of Capitulation, as Genl. Carreau had surrendered on.

Capt. Home, and Lt. Evatt were immediately sent with the French Officer to Hampsted, to propose to Genl. Rameau, the same Terms of Capitulation. The 3 Officers returned the same afternoon with the Articles agreed to, Gl. Rameau & his remaining Party, 96 in number being ready to surrender themselves and their arms to the Orders of Capt. Bathe on those Conditions.

In consequence Cap. Darrah with a strong Party was dispatched to receive the Prisoners, which he did the same night, and next day marched them to Prince Rupert's Bay; Cap. Home, being dispatched to the Governor, with this most interesting intelligence.

In order to repress the violent resentments of the Negroes, against the fugitives, who they were in pursuit of in the woods, Orders were now circulated, strictly commanding all Persons meeting with any of the fugitive Enemy wounded, to give them their best assistance, & to remove them to the next Estate, and to give notice thereof to Headquarters, and further, that no fugitive should be put to death but on refusing to surrender or making actual resistance.

We had already got into our hands 400 Prisoners, for, besides those surrendered with Carreau and Rameau, Straglers had come in, & 45 were taken by Mr. Gould's Negroes, attempting to go off at Batibou to Mariegalante: these, with the killed, could be little less than the whole number landed, & were all sent, some by land, others by sea to P. Rupert's bay, where 2 of H. M. S. were ready to convey them to Martinica.

On the 22d, the following General Order arrived in Camp.

General Orders 21st June 1795.

"The Governor is happy in the opportunity that offers by Lt. Col. Falvey, of congratulating Cap. Bathe upon the decisive defeat the Brigands have experienced under his command assisted by the zealous

efforts of the Officers and men who have acted under his Orders, and requests he will signify the same in Public Orders.

The Governor is persuaded that the Officers and Men having gained a brilliant advantage, over the Invaders & Defectors in arms, will shew their superiority over cruel and unprincipled Enemies, by abstaining from reproachful Language, and every kind of Insult.

The Governor, acquaints Capt. Bathe, that as soon as any sick or wounded, shall be transferred to Roseau, they will find the Court House prepared, with every accommodation, for those brave men, who, have risked every thing in defence of their honour & their Country."

We received at the same time a confirmation of the Reports in circulation, of a Rebellion, broke out on the 16th at Colyhaute, & which, by a due attention to dates, and other proofs, will be found to have been suppressed by the gallant successes we have had the honor of detailing in this Diary most fortunately co-operating, with the Measures judiciously adopted by the Governor, & carried into effect, by the loyal Zeal, and spirited Energies, of our fellow Citizens to Leeward.

On the 26th. of June, 2 Schooners filled with Troops from Mariegalante, appeared off Pagoua, making signals to the shore, but not being answered they stood back again.

Prisoners continued daily to come in till the 5th of July, when 2 wounded were brought in expressing the most grateful sensibility for the humane & tender attentions shewn to them by our armed Negroes who had found them in the Woods.

So late as the 10th of July, a Party of 8 or 10 were found attempting to get off at Callabashce, & on being discovered fled back to the Woods, where they must perish if not taken by the Parties sent in pursuit of them.

We shall now proceed to a Recital of the Operations against the REBELS of COLYHAUTE.

Among other propositions for increasing our force to Windward, & to avoid any further diminution of the strength at Roseau, it was suggested, that the Militia of St. Peter's Parish, which was composed of above 100 active young men, could furnish a respectable body of Volunteers for that Service; & Lt. Colonel. Falvey was ordered thither to raise a Corps of 50 men: but his first report on making the attempt shewed, that no dependence could be placed on the Inhabitants of that Parish, and his report was attended with such proofs of their suspicious Conduct, that he received orders on the 15th of June, to disarm the disaffected and to burn every petitaugre & Canoe on that part of the Coast.

The Emisaries of Victor Hugues had found in this district a ready and secure concealment, nor could he doubt the success of their mission.

He knew, that during the unfortunate Captivity of Dominica, in the last War, the Quarter of Colyhaute was the Channel thro' which the French Governors supplied the Runaway Chiefs with the arms and ammunition they were to use against the British Subjects of the Island. He knew that they had essentially, tho' clandestinely, supported those Savages, during the war carried on against them, by Governor Orde; he therefore fixed Mr. Durand there, to negotiate a like System of Terror with Pharfelle, to co-operate with his intended Invasion of the Island. Durand, was discovered, seized and sent a Prisoner to Martinique, and by a stroke of common Sense Policy, under the Administration of Lt. Govr. Bruce, Pharfelle and his People, so long the Ray head & Bloody bones of

Dominica, were induced to surrender, and have ever since the Invasion, been usefully employed in our Service; but Victor Hugues confidence in his Colyhaut-Friends, was not to be so easily shaken; the correspondence between them and the Invaders at Pagoua, was still too successfully maintained.

It will be remembered, that it was on the night of the 14th of June, Rameau fled from Mr Burton's Works: on the 15th, Raphael Dupré, Hugue's principal Agent, communicated the intelligence of that Event, to his Colleague Meltz, at Du Blanc, and they agreed, to propagate at both places, about the same instant, the News, that the Republican's had cut our Army at Pagoua to pieces, and were in full march to Colyhaut; a Proclamation was also circulated, allowing but 3 days to the Inhabitants to join them, and threatening all who delayed with the destruction of their property, and death to those who should fall in their hands.

The Proclamation was countersigned by Moura, and this was followed up by Reports pretended to be brought from Mahaut & Layoue, that a heavy cannonading had been heard, just before day light that morning, at Roseau; that the Shipping were getting out of the Road, and that all the Fr. Inhabitants of Couliabone, Point Michel, & Gd. Bay, had taken arms for the Republic & were in possession of the Town.

Before noon of the 16th, these Reports had circulated to every Hamlet in the Parish, & were every where believed. In the Evening, just as the Militia of Coulibistrie, (a Division of the Parish) were parading, Laurent Montdesire and Roudet, 2 of the Company, quitted the ranks, and ran to meet Mr. Gagneron of Colyhaut, who seemed in great haste advancing to speak to them: their conversation was short but very animated and on returning to the ranks, they conveyed an Intelligence to their right and left, which by the general agitation appeared of much importance. They got the News of Carreau's landing.

After the Parade was dismissed, the Serjeant, Mr. Hudson, observed the men taking their arms in a tumultuous manner, and on his asking what it meant, they said, they had no account to give him of their conduct, but would now command themselves. They however, hinted to him parts of the Intelligence they had received, declared their resolution of joining their friends of Colyhaut and Du Blanc, who took Arms in the same Cause, & were proceeding to join the Republicans coming from Windward.

They, at first, insisted on Hudson's joining with them, and threatened his life if he did not: he replied, they might take his life, it was in their power, but he would not be guilty of so dishonorable an Act. These infatuated Wretches had honor enough to say, as he had never misbehaved to them they would not hurt him. They then demanded from him the Key of the Magazin, & getting it, advised him to make off as soon as possible. The Rebels marched off the ground huzzaing, *Vive la Republique! Marchons! Marchons!* They proceeded to join the Dublanc Company, who were waiting for them, and with these they advanced to Colyhaut, where the Company of that place, joining, they formed a body of 150 men, commanded by 3 Commissioned Officers of the St. Peter's Militia & J.B. Meltz.

Serjeant Hudson, was very expeditious: he travelled all night to Roseau, and at 2 o'clock in the morning reported to the Governor, what had happened.

The first rout of the Rebels was from Colyhaut to Mr. Rainy's Estate in the Mountains, thence to Mr. Daniel's at Paradise, from which they des-

cended to the Picard Estate at Prince Rupert's bay where they arrived in the night of the 17th.

At that place they consulted upon a march proposed by Meltz, which was, to proceed immediately thro' St. John's Psh. to Windward, in order to meet the Republicans; but that being strongly objected to, it was at length determined, to return to their own Parish, and take post on the heights above Dublanc, where they arrived and encamped on the 18th.

It afterwards appeared, that whilst they were at Picard, a trusty Negro who had been dispatched by Capt. Bathe with Letters to the Governor, informing his Excellency of Carreau's surrender, fell into their hands in his rout to Roseau. The Negro seeing armed men where he did not expect it, had the precaution to hide his Papers in the bushes, but as they knew him to be one of the Camp Messengers, after seizing & searching him in vain for dispatches, they sent People to examine the road & bushes: We know not if they succeeded in their search, but it is certain he told them very accurately, all the circumstances of Carreau's surrender, and Rameau's flight. They affected to treat the whole as fiction, ordered the Negro to be detained as prisoner, and marched him with them to St. Peter's. Just before they set out, DuVallon Beantour one of their principal Officers with one of his relations, left them secretly, and surrendered to Major Hertzogh at Fort Shirley.

The Rebels, had made two long and fatiguing marches in a very short time, with little rest or refreshment, and after they had taken a few hours of sleep, they awoke with the calls of hunger. To satisfy these, it was determined to levy contributions on the few Inhabitants who had refused to join them, and for that purpose they issued requisitions in the name & for the service of the Republic. The mandates procured very little, and those who executed them, brought word, not only that no more could be hoped for, but that a full confirmation of Carreau's surrender was authenticated, that Rameau's party had fled and dispersed, and that Troops were on march from Roseau & Pr. Ruperts, and might be expected every hour at Colyhaut.

The Rebels had already expressed great alarm at having received no Intelligence direct from Windward since the 16th, and the Desertion of du Vallons Beantour &c. appeared now likely to be followed by the flight of other principal men from among them. Meltz & Gardier continued, however to command, & had the Address to constrain them, but they were obliged to fall in with the opinion of the many, who thought they could not begin too soon to treat with the Governor for mercy.

In consequence of that resolution of the Majority, the Rebels sent 2 armed men in the early part of the night of the 18th to Dr. Roque, Officer of the St. Peter's Militia, who compelled him to accompany them to their Camp. On his arrival, they told him, they sent for, in order to intreat of him, to deliver a letter they had written to the Governor & they expected to receive from him, such answer as the Governor may chuse to return.

This Letter represented that they were in force, that the Republicans to Windward had received a reinforcement, that another was coming, and that they would suffer no injury to be done by or offered to themselves; but they proposed to lay down their Arms on a promise of Pardon. On delivering the Letter to Dr. Roque, they intreated of him to be their intercessor with the Governor. He undertook the charge and set off immediately to execute it.

But, it is time to return to what was in agitation at Roseau, on this new & serious Alarm.

As soon as possible after the Governor had received Serjeant Hudson's information, he requested of Captain Kelly of the Veteran, then at anchor in Woodbridge's bay, to sail and cruise off the N. end of the Island, to prevent the arrival of reinforcements to the Enemy or the Rebels. Captain Kelly sailed the same morning, & it took from that time to the 22d. to collect a sufficient force to go against the Rebels.

The difficulties that occurred in a moment of such pressure, and the remedies applied by the unabating perseverance of the Governor, and the determined spirit of the loyal Inhabitants of the Town, will be fully stated hereafter.

On the 17th, Capt. Serrant's Company of the Point Michel Militia, returned to Roseau from Pagoua, to which place they had marched with remarkable expedition to complete Cap. Bathe's army; but the latter thinking his force already sufficient, and aware of the great want of troops, in and about Roseau, he ordered their immediate return; this they effected, and with an almost incredible dispatch: they arrived much fatigued, & without a shoe among them, but in good spirits.

Lt. Crozier with 40 black Pioneers, of the Carolina Regiment, arrived on the 18th from St. Lucia, sent by the Commander in Chief, as a reinforcement to our Garrison, and was the only Aid we received.

On the march of M. du Vermont's Corps to Pagoua, M. de Billerie was authorized to raise another Company of Emigrants; he had now got about 50, mostly People of color.

Dr. Rocque delivered the Letter from the Rebels to the Governor on the 19th. His Excellency's answer was, that he would not treat with Rebels in Arms, and that if they did not immediately deliver them up and surrender themselves, the Troops, that were on the point of falling on them would give them no quarter, and those who escaped the Sword should die by the Halter.

The same day Capt. Serrant's Point Michel militia, embarked with him for the Cabrites, there to be joined by other troops, and with them, to go under the protection of the Veteran to Colyhaut.

On the 20th Lieut. Col. Madden arrived from Martinica, & next day was ordered to Prince Rupert's to take command of that Garrison.

Orders were also issued to the English Planters adjacent to Roseau, to send in a body of 50 able, steady, and trust-worthy Negroes, fit to bear arms, an order, which notwithstanding their former most liberal contributions of Slaves and Mules for the Public service, was complied with instantly and cheerfully, with scarcely a single exception.

On the 21st. and not before, official information was received, at Government House, of the surrender of the Invaders, to Capt. Bathe. We have already shewn, how much earlier the Rebels were informed on that subject.

The next day, the following General Orders were issued.

GENERAL ORDERS. 22d. June 1795.

Monf. Billerie, with 2 Serjeants & 36 men, will hold themselves in readiness to march or embark at a moments warning. Capt. Pritchard will hold himself in readiness, to embark at the same time with them. Capt. E. Beech, will report to the Governor, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, what number of the St. George's Regiment offer themselves, to go upon a Service which requires alertness and courage. The Governor's indisposition prevents his being so particular as he could wish in acknowledging the important services lately rendered to the Country, by the Troops of every de-

nomination, in the defeat of the French Brigades, & their Zeal and their Services, will be faithfully reported to his Majesty's Ministers, by the first favorable opportunity, he requests in the mean time they will accept his unfeigned thanks.

At the hour appointed, Capt. Ed. Beech of the 2d. Batn. Company, reported, that Ensign Addison, Serjeant Major Mr. Bowen, and 36 Privates of the 4 Batn. Companies, (now consisting of less than 100 effectives) and himself, desired to receive & obey his Excellency's Commands.

They were immediately put in Orders, with 25 of the 15th. 40 of the Carolina Corps & 35 of de Billerie's in all 136 rank and file, to embark under the command of Capt. Pritchard of the Royal Artillery, in Vessels which had been previously impressed for the Expedition.

They sailed on the 23d. in the Evening, and arrived next morning at Fort Shirley, where they waited 'till the Detachments of the St. Geo's Grs & Lt. Inf. and those of the Col. Art. & Lt. Inf. with 25 of du Vermont's, which had escorted the Prisoners from Pagoua had embarked: these were together 75 rank & file, and were also joined by Capt. Serrant's Militia of 90 men.

The Veteran, in the mean time, had got under sail, & soon after made a signal for the vessels with the troops to follow her.

Towards Evening, being off Pt. Round, Capt. Kelly signified to Capt. Pritchard, that he should cover the landing of the troops at that place: Cap. Pritchard urged, very forcibly, many reasons against landing there, but finding Capt. Kelly determined in his resolution, he ordered the troops to disembark, at Point Round, where they were obliged to remain without shelter, through a night of very severe rain.

The Rebels, could not be ignorant of the vigorous measures taken to subdue them. When the answer arrived to their first offer of surrender, it is probable they might hope, that the Enemy would succeed better in their next enterprise, & they momentarily expected to hear of another landing which in any event, would give them a chance of obtaining more favorable terms: but now, every hope of that kind was to be abandoned, & that of mercy less to be relied upon.

In this extremity, they sent new offers of surrender to Col. Madden, and were awaiting his reply, when our troops were on their march against them.

His answer was, that their Surrender could only be accepted on their implicitly submitting their future fate to the Governor's Will & Pleasure.

Capt. Pritchard and his Party, had reached du Blanc at 10 o'clock next forenoon, when they met Dr. Rocque, who prevailed on them to halt there until noon, assuring Capt. Pritchard that the Rebels would, by that time, come there, and surrender themselves to the Governor's discretion; but Le-Maie, one of their Officers, and 13 men only having come in, the troops marched on to Colyhaut, where they arrived at 4 o'clock.

As they were approaching the Town, they perceived a large Pettaugre led of People pushing off from a small distance on the other side of the river, which, it afterwards appeared, had on board Raphael Dupre, Meliz, & 15 or 16 of the most notorious Rebels and French Republican Agents in the Quarter: an escape, it is more than probable, that could never have been effected, had the troops disembarked at Colyhaut, or even at Du blanc, as it was originally intended and ordered.

The Rebels, having removed from the heights of du Blanc, to those of Colyhaut, lost no time in

apprising Cap. Pritchard of their determination to submit themselves to the Governor's discretion, & that they were coming down to surrender on those Terms.

In the course of the 3 successive days, 108 surrendered: those, with the 14 who came in at du Blanc, the 16 got off in the *Petitauger*, & 10, or at most 12 who had sought safety in flight & were still in the neighbouring Woods, form the Total of the Colyphant Rebels, now completely subdued, by the ably directed activity and zeal, of our Fellow Citizens in Arms.

Capt. Pritchard, returned to Roseau to report the successful issue of the Expedition, leaving Cp. Serrant in charge of the Prisoners. In a few days they were removed to a Prison Ship, moored in Woodbrige's bay under the Guns of the Veteran.

Captain Ed. Beech, with a chosen party of his Volunteers, was employed to search the Woods after the fugitives, and had the good fortune to discover and seize on *Moura*. He was sent forward to Roseau, after the other Criminals; there, with them to await, the just vengeance provoked by their treasonous ingratitude to the mildest Sovereign & best of Governments; and to meet the execration of their Fellow Colonists, for their unprincipled & sanguinary perfidy, in having, without a single pretence of Oppression, on the contrary, under most solemn asseverations of individual & general loyalty, basely combined with a nefarious Band who invaded this Island, with the savage design of perpetrating every Devastation on our Properties, and murderous horror on our Lives, which, it was too notorious, the adherents of the present French Government in these Seas, had without remorse cruelly committed in our Sister Colonies, Grenada & St. Vincent.

We shall follow these detested Sons of Dominica, to the Judgment Seat, to their Sentences and Punishments, as they will follow in order of time with the recital we have now to give, of important Occurrences at Roseau, from the commencement to the conclusion, of this threatening, but fortunately suppressed INVASION & REBELLION.

In this place, We have only to add, that the 408 Prisoners of War, taken at Pagoua, were safely conveyed to Martinica, & from thence, under Convoy to Europe.

ROSEAU OCCURRENCES.

The News of the Enemy's landing reached Roseau, a few hours after authentic information had arrived of the inhuman Massacres and savage Devastations, committed by the Republicans at Grenada and St. Vincent; and as it was known, that Victor Hugues had not more in view the conquest and plunder of the British Islands, than the removing from his own Government, the desperate persons whom he dreaded, it could not be doubted that the Banditti he had let loose upon us, was composed of Wretches, disposed to exceed in barbarity, if possible, the Russians who had committed such accumulated horrors in their desolating attacks, on our Sister Colonies; & of course, the Public mind was thrown into a state of affecting agitation, upon receiving Intelligence of their having made good a landing in force on this Island, altho' it was an Event we had some time expected, & had been preparing to resist.

His Excellency immediately dispatched Lt. Col. Walrond, his Aid de Camp and Secretary, to the Commander in Chief at Martinica to represent our situation; to repeat & urge his former solicitations for assistance in men, arms, ammunition, and Cartouche-boxes: particularly of the latter.

He sent Expresses to the Officers commanding at

every Out-post, and to the Magistrates in the different Quarters of the Island, to this effect in all, but in these words to the Officer at Grand Bay, — "Sir, Be on your Guard; Brigands are landed: I am preparing, but not alarmed, H. Hamilton."

H. E. also gave Orders, that all Persons who may have matters of moment to impart to him relative to the Public Service, should be admitted to him at any hour of the day or night. His vigilance and activity were on every occasion, and in every place conspicuous: neither his advanced Age, nor the intemperate rays of the mid-day Sun, in this scorching Season, prevented his visiting, on foot, every Work and Post in the vicinity of the Town, even those at a considerable distance.

We have already shewn the Measures adopted by H. E. in pursuance of his plan of defence & resistance, how opportunely the several Bodies of our troops were put in motion; how judiciously directed their different Routs, to meet and stop the Enemy; the constant succession of Reinforcements marched with expedition to complete our main Body, to secure it from insult: and at length, so effectually enabled it to surround the Invaders, that they were obliged to surrender.

But to effect this great purpose, the Garrison of the Town, was unavoidably so reduced, and there still remained to many ill affected Inhabitants, that extraordinary efforts & precautions were necessary for the general Security: no reinforcement had yet arrived from the Commander in Chief, and it was but too evident that none could be expected in the existing state of our neighbouring Colonies.

His Excellency well knowing the vast importance of the Point Michel Militia on the South, and of the St. Paul's Militia on the North, (both numerous Companies, but mostly Adopted subjects,) to the safety of the Town, had given the strictest orders to their Officers, to have the most watchful eye on their Conduct, and to keep them under a constant discipline, prepared for immediate Service.

The indefatigable zeal & the discretion of Capt. Serrant, of his Brother, and Mons. du Saussaie the Officers, had the happy effect of making the Point Michel Corps a most serviceable body of men.

Capt. Jordan's equal efforts & attentions, with the St. Paul's Company, were not, unfortunately, as successful.

Mons. de Billerie was directed to use the utmost diligence in completing his Corps, and the *Schr. St. Pierre* was bought, to be officered, manned & armed, with the assistance of the Veteran, for the further protection of the Town.

Nothing however, material happened, till the evening of the 15th, when the Express arrived announcing, that the Enemy had fled from Burton's Works into the Woods, and might be expected in Roseau.

H. E. immediately ordered Col. Daniell's Division of the Hamilton Corps, from Melville's Battery, of which they had been in charge since the 23d of May & to march, mounted, to Morne Daniel, where they were to take Post, and until Accommodations could be prepared, to quarter at the nearest Plantation. It was reinforced that evening by a Serjeant & 12 of the 15th. & Cap. Jordan's Company was put under Col. Daniell's Orders.

The Object, of this advanced Post, was to be that of observation and Intelligence, as it was believed that the Enemy would attempt to find their way, from the heights of Pagoua to those of Borey, and thence to Roseau.

Cl. Daniell was ordered to communicate by signals with Capt. Kelly of the Veteran, lying in the Bay, who was to land a body of his People in case the Enemy appeared.

Mr. Lowndes at the head of a party of stout, & well attached armed Negroes belonging to several Estates in the Quarter, having offered his Services was sent forward, under the Orders of Col. Daniell to penetrate as far as possible, into the wilds of the Country, to traverse and examine the Negro track on Pendleton's heights, and to discover if any vestige of the Old Pagoua road through the Fonds of Mahant, or any other practicable trace remained, by which the Enemy could approach. Another essential part of his Services, was, to observe that order and tranquillity prevailed on the French Estates in the District.

Mr. Curry of Layou, who had undertaken Services of a similar kind, was directed by the Colonel to examine, and keep Centinels, about the old Cascada Garden, York valley, & Gould's traces from Windward to Roery.

In Roseau, Lt. Cl. McLachlan's 2d. Division of the Hamilton Corps, took charge of Melville Battery, and the 3d. under Lt. Cl. Laing, took the Guard of the Jail.

On the 17th. the Revolt of the Colyhaunt Militia, was made public, and almost immediately afterwards, the News of Genl. Carreaux's landing, with a large force, at Battiboo, was circulated in the Town, and authenticated to H. Excellency.

The Guard at Fort Young, the Centinels at every Post in and near Roseau, were ordered to be doubled; Lt. Rose with a party of the 15th. were posted at the Bath Estate, to secure the pass of the Roseau valley into Town.

Orders being issued, to make a search for Arms, into all suspected Houses, a considerable number were found concealed, and brought in.

For some Time, not a Day had passed without the necessity of seizing Suspected Persons; now, several, some in Town, others from the Country, so much increased the number of Prisoners crowding our Jail, that a piece of Ordnance & a detachment of Artillery men, were added to its Guard, & the whole Garrison, were ordered to continue on the Alert, night and day.

The Venus was ordered to the Northward, as we have already stated, and the newly purchased armed Schooner took her birth on the 17th.

We are justified in asserting, that no Impressions could be more strongly marked than those, which such an accumulated mass of momentous Intelligence, had stamped on the Countenances of the good and bad Subjects in this Community, nor will it be soon forgotten by those whose Duty it was to record it.

Such was the state of Affairs on the 18th, when Lt. Croft with the 40 Pioneers of the Carolina Black Corps arrived; a Moment, that gave Importance even to such a relief: And, it was now, that the return of Capt. Serrant, with his Corps, from Windward, gave a great degree of Security to the Colony in general, as it repressed the designs of the Seditious in Town, on the very instant, they intended to carry them into execution.

The Occurrences of the next day, threw all the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood into a state of distressing Consternation.

Before day break on the 19th, a Messenger from the Governor, brought Orders to Col. Daniell, to march his Division & the Detachment of the 15th immediately from Canfield to Morne Daniel, and await there his further Orders: He got on the ground by 6 o'clock, & finding the St. Paul's Militia paraded, drew up opposite to them; soon after which, they were ordered to face about to discharge their muskets, and after piling their Arms to retire to their Barracks in the rear of Col. Daniell's Division. Lt. Col. Laing's Division then

appeared to be ascending the Morne from Town & was followed by a Serjeant and 15 of the 15th and before these had fallen into their ranks, a piece of Ordnance with a Guard of Artillery men, was observed approaching from the Canfield Road, & was placed on the right, but advanced at an equal distance and pointed between the line of Troops & the piled Arms. In the mean time, Cap. Serrant arrived with H. E.'s. further Orders to Col. Daniell, who soon afterwards, ordered Cap. Jordan to parade his Company, unarmed, before the Barrack, the Troops remaining between them & the piled Arms.

Capt. Serrant then addressing them, said, that H. E. had given him orders to inform them, of the Revolt of the Colyhaunt Militia; that he was perfectly informed of the misconduct of some in the St. Paul's Company, which had excited strong suspicions of the loyalty of their Corps; that unwilling to condemn the whole, for the Crimes of a few, he was even disposed to impute all that had happened to accidental intemperance, rather than any settled design, but that as the moment was arrived, when they were to face the Enemy, it was his Duty to demand from them an explicit declaration of their sentiments; that every one of them who was now desirous of quitting the Corps, had his permission to do so, but that he expected from them all, a renewal of their solemn Oath to be true and faithful to the King of England, that they will fight for him and for this Colony, against all the Enemies, Invaders, Rebels, and Traytors against his Crown & Dignity to the utmost of their power, even to the loss of life and fortune. They, to a man repeated the Oath, most solemnly calling on God, and the Troops in the Field to witness it, and after hearing an excellent admonition from Captain Serrant, who told them he hoped their future conduct, would remove every reproach for the past, they were ordered to their former Parade and to resume their Arms.

We shall pass over the particular instances of insubordination and indecent exultation, which had appeared in this Corps & elsewhere within the last 48 hours; it will be sufficient to add, that it was found necessary to march an Officer with 25 Regulars into Young's fort every evening at Sun down, whose only real Duty there, was, to watch over the conduct, of certain Frenchmen in the Militia, on the Guard for the Night; for, it was found more prudent to keep these as armed prisoners in constant view, than suffer too many French to be on guard, or on their Plantations, at the same time.

The movements in the St. Paul's Quarter, had passed at to early an hour this morning, that it was not until the return of the Parties to Town, that any alarm was excited by it, among the generality, but the Families of the Gentlemen who were called out, could not have passed the intermediate time without some painful anxieties.

Altho' the real cause of the Battle in the Morning had not transpired, the fact had given birth to many uncomfortable speculations, for the Mind becomes exquisitely sensitive in such a Crisis, at every appearance of a new impending danger, & while those speculative Reflexions were about, how distressingly must they have been extended, on seeing all the Troops from Canfield, the St. Paul's Militia, and the Party of Artillery coming hastily into Roseau a few hours afterwards, having first cast the piece of Ordnance over the Precipice to the Beach and removing the Ammunition from the Magazines of that Post, with evident precipitation?

Then turning their attentions to the Southward they saw the Detachment from Bellevue, hurrying also into Town, having been ordered to abandon

the Post, to spike and precipitate the Artillery over the Morne.

The expected march of the Invaders from Pagona by Rosaly to Roseau, was now supposed to be on the point of completion: the declarations of the Colyhaut Rebels on going off, that their friends at Grand Bay, Colyabone, & Roseau had promised to join the Republicans as soon as possible, now added dreadful weight to every other prevailing apprehension. It was not till Noon, that it was generally known that Information had been given of a Conspiracy formed to set fire to the Town on that Night, in order to distract the Garrison and favor an Insurrection within the Town, and an Attack from the Grand Bay, Colyabone and other Quarters, without.

Language cannot describe the feelings of those amiable Females in our Community, whose brave Fathers, Husbands, Brothers, Guardians & dearest Relatives & Friends were in this threatening instant, bearing arms in the field; for none but the helpless, aged, & infirm; the contemptible, or the traitorous, had declined the Public Service.

*Ut jugulent Homines, surgunt cruenti Latrones ?
Ut te ipsum servet, non expergisceris ?*

*When Brigands rise, to murder us for Pelf,
Curse on the Wretch, will not defend himself.*

Mr. John Hall Owner of the Ship Dominica & every Captain of the Ships and Vessels in the road, humanely offered them all the accommodations on board, their vessels could give: & during the Afternoon all were tremblingly employed, preparing for embarkation.

The Governor, whose sensibility, is alive to every claim of Distress, was no sooner informed of the prevailing distraction, than he ran with his Aid du Camp to several families in the Town; assuring them, that altho' his Duty had compelled him to take Measures, which had excited to much alarm, that he really believed the information was not altogether well founded, but that if it was, we were so well prepared, that nothing would be attempted, therefore, intreated of them to have confidence in his assurances, to abandon their own fears, and by repeating what he said, alleviate at least, the distressful apprehensions of their Friends.

His Excellency's attentions, had but a momentary influence; the panic, instead of subsiding by conversation and reflection, terminated in an excess of terror, which deprived its Victims of every hope of security, but in flight.

It was, to every reflecting Briton's mind, a melancholy subject of contemplation, to behold our beloved Females, compelled by their fears, to the same dreadful alternative, which the French Royalists & Republicans had, successively, been obliged to embrace, at different periods of this calamitous War: but,

*Quicquid delirant Reges, plebsuntur Achivi.
Seditione, dolis, scelere, atque libidine et ira,
Iliacos intra muros, timetur et extra.*

Hor. Ep. ad Lol.

*Whatever mighty Sow reigns furious urge,
The harmless People, feel the lashing scourge.
The 'fiend' within, and those without the Gates,
Tremble to meet, their dread impending fates
In War, Rebellion, Fraud and Rapine's Train.*

Before dark, the bay was thronged with Ladies, Children, Female Domestic, Chests & Bedding; Chests of Linen, books, China, Cash, Plate, & other valuables of the generality, and the Boatmen attending to put them on board. It was remarked that among other things, thus rescued from threat-

ening danger, many Instruments of Music, from the divine Harp to the infantine Guitar, composed a part: the fair Owners convinced, that our Invaders devoid of "Music in their Souls, and fitted only for Treasons, Stratagems & Spoils," would not fail, to wreak their anarchic Vengeance on every Object inspiring Harmony and Delight.

Whilst this was passing, the Governor's mind was laboriously employed, & after fixing the Posts and settling the Orders for the Night, he made the circuit of the Works and every Post, on foot, before he took his first refreshment for the day.

The labours of the Garrison, were great: many ill, from preceeding fatigues, were now incapable of Duty, and tho' the others had been under Arms the two last nights and days, the same Orders were issued for the succeeding, to the whole Garrison.

Hamilton's Volunteers, were ordered to reforme the Guard of Melvill's Battery & the Jail. Lieut. Crozier & 25 of the Carolina Corps reinforced Cl. Daniell at the Battery. An Officer & 25 Regulars, 25 Seamen from the Vessels in the Road, & the 4 Battalion Companies of the St. George's were stationed in Fort Young for the Guard of the Town.

An Officer and 25 Regulars with a Party of Artillery and 2 Field pieces were placed at Mr. Chollet's Store in the Church Savannah, the remainder of the Carolina B.C. a Serj. & 12 of the 15th in the Court House, the St. Paul's Mili. in the Church, De Billerie's Corps at the North of the Town, an Officer's Guard of Regulars were posted at the River, near Mr. Winston's Works, & another at the upper Block House on Morne Bruce, as an advanced Post to Melvill's Battery.

At 5 o'clock in the Evening, Col. Daniell, with a Detachment of his Division, mounted, left the Battery on Service: they returned before 9. & in the mean time, had traversed the heights of Colyabone & visited every Estate, all which appeared in perfect tranquility. The Col. carried the satisfactory Report to Government house.

Tho' the day, from the earliest dawn, had been passed in a succession of violent exertions, of body & mind, by the highest & lowest, the hours of rest were also passed with sleepless anxieties; but fortunately with only 2 Alarms: one fired by a Centinel on Morne Bruce, the other at Mr. Winston's Works: both, from mistaken Objects.

By day break of the 20th. another Detachment of Col. Daniel's Division, were ordered to examine the heights on the back of their Post, to visit every Estate in the Colyabone Quarter, and return by the road on the other side the River Canaye. They found every place in order, but the Owners hurt at the Air of suspicion of their Conduct, that appeared in these visitations, and which they were given to understand would be continued.

It was remarked that the Planters in this Quarter, were already informed of the News from Pagona and Colyhaut, which was not known in Roseau till a much later hour.

In the forenoon, Du Vallons Beautour & Charles Christian who had deserted from the Rebels at Picard, were brought up, and examined at Government House; by which the Reports of Carreaux's surrender, and the suspicions entertained, that the Rebels had intercepted the Letters from Capt. Balthé were confirmed. This was made Public, and also, the Offers made by the Colyhaut Rebels, to surrender, with the Governor's spirited reply; -- Intelligences, that recomposed the Public Mind & determined the fair fugitives, to seek again repose on their domestic Pillows.

The next day, proved still more propitious: at 4 in the Afternoon, the Inhabitants were happily

relieved from the oppressive solicitudes they had so long endured: Capts. Bagot & Homes arrived in Town with the Standards & Colors and the Articles of Capitulation, for the Surrender of all the Invaders, who were all marched to Prince Rupert Bay and embarked as Prisoners of War, on board the King's Ships. A Feu de Joie, & the Republican Colours displayed under the British at Fort Young, announced the joyful Tydings to the now exulting Public.

The next day Lt. Col. Walrood was sent to the Commander in Chief in Martinica, with the Governor's Dispatches, the Articles of Capitulation, and the Standard and Colors, taken from the two French Republican Generals: H. E. in the latter instance, giving an honorable proof of military disinterestedness, by sending his own well earned Trophies and those of the brave Troops, who gained them under his Orders, to Sr. John Vaughan.

The Lt. Col's. former visits to Head Quarters, had been made to solicit Aids we stood so much in need of, but as they could not be granted, his reception and departure were equally unsatisfactory. On this occasion, the hilarity of his Heart, so animated his countenance that it announced Intelligence of the most pleasing kind: he was as cheerfully welcomed by the Aides du Camp, & ushered immediately to the Commander in Chief, who, after reading the dispatch & receiving the Colors, pressed them with transport to his breast, and without uttering a Syllable ran to his Secretary's Office.

His Excellency's answer to Governor Hamilton was, we are told, to this effect, that he was made inexpressibly happy by the termination of the dangerous Invasion of Dominica, which had been accomplished, solely, by the Governor's indefatigable efforts, the spirited exertions of the loyal Inhabitants, and the bravery of the Troops of every description acting under his Orders: that Dominica had set a noble Example to the British Colonies and done Credit to the British Name, & that he would take the earliest occasion of transmitting the important Information with those honorable proofs of the Colony's Loyalty and Valor, to be presented to his Majesty, in the most acceptable manner.

Having already stated, very much at large, the Expedition fitted out from Roseau, against the Colyhaut Rebels, & its successful conclusion, We shall now, briefly inform our Readers, that a Commission appointing a Court Martial having passed, Norbert Motard & Marie Petit, taken in Genl. Carreaux's Army, were put on their Tryals; were both found guilty of deserting from the Militia, & of being found in Arms with his Majesty's Enemies the French Invaders of this Island: they were sentenced to be hanged in the Market place till dead, & afterwards their bodies to be exposed in Chains, the first at the River's mouth, Petit, at Point Michel: Motard, a White man was executed on the 25th of June; Petit, a Mulatto, on the 27th.

Another Commission appointing a Court Martial to try the Rebels (the ordinary courts of Justice being suspended by the Martial Law, now unavoidably in force.) was then passed.

George Gardier, Lieut. in the Colyhaut Militia, and Du Vallons Beautour, Ensign of the same Corps, were tried the 2d. of July, and both being found Guilty of deserting from the Militia, with other Militia men under their Command, & declaring themselves to be bearing Arms for the French Republic, against his Majesty's Government, they were sentenced to be hanged till dead, at such time and place, as His Excellency the Governor, shall appoint. The Sentence being confirmed they were ordered for Execution in the Market place, on the

8th and their Bodies to be delivered to their friends for burial, but not in Holy Ground.

On the 7th, Laurent Mondesir and — Rhodet fils, Privates in the same Corps, were found guilty of the same Crimes, and sentenced, to the same Punishment, which being approved, they were all ordered for Execution, the next day.

It will not be credited by the blood thirsty Nation of France, but it is, neverth less, most true, that many of the most respectable Persons of this Island, seeing their unnatural Fellow Subjects, nobly conquered in the field, and now devoted to the just vengeance of our mild Laws, the genuine and truly magnanimous Principles of the British Race,

Parcere Subjectis; et debellare Superbos.

To spare the vanquish'd; & pull th' imperious down.

stimulated them to become Advocates for Mercy to these unhappy Convicts, who had so lately raised the Bayonet to their breasts and threatened to deprive all of their Lives & Properties, who should refuse to join them in their infernal attempt, to establish the Guillotine, and all the Butchering Miserics, of the present French Republican Government, in this Island: & the fair Fugitives whose Terrors, but a few days before, had been so distressingly excited, were among the foremost to give every Aid in their power, to the unfortunate Wives and Children of the condemned Rebels, in the intercessions they were making to the Governor for Mercy.

On the Morning of Execution, H. E. sent both his Aides de Camp, to the different parts of Roseau, with his written Reasons for declining to grant the request made by so many respectable Persons, soliciting Pardon, for all the Condemned Rebels; his Public Duty compelling him, to support and enforce the execution of the Sentences, of the two Courts, which with so much patience and humanity tried, & after the most solemn deliberation had condemned them to Death.

Nevertheless, at Noon, when the Officer came to escort the Prisoners to the Gallows, and Gardier & Mondesire, who were tied together, were ordered to move forward, and Beautour tied to Roudet were proceeding to follow, Lt. Col. Walrood, had the happiness of announcing to the two last, that H. Excellency the Governor spared their lives.

Du V. Beautour, fell lifeless into the Colonel's Arms; Roudet stood speechless and almost exanimated, incapable of sense or motion, and it was a considerable time before they were sufficiently recovered to be informed, that their Sentences of ignominious Death were changed to Banishment for Life, a change, they with the utmost contrition declared themselves unworthy of, and most grateful for.

Gardier & Mondesire, were both executed after procrastinating the fatal moment so long, that the Marshal was obliged reluctantly to inform them he could no longer delay his Duty.

On the 9th, Jacq. Et. Foy, Pierre Fidelin, P. Nic. L'Anglois. G. Pichaud, Gab. Pichaud fils, Jn. F. Bunel. J. P. Fauconnier, Ant. L'Anglois, Nic. Perrier, J. F. Bougrenon, Al. Labadie, Jq. Molinier, Nic. Maine, Gab. Beaudrier, J. B. Nicolas, Bouché fils, Gme. Bersege, J. Rayou, Nic. Morel, Benoit Rhodet, & J. B. Fauconnier, were tried: Molinier was acquitted; Beaudrier found guilty of marching with & joining the Rebels, was sentenced, to be banished the Island for Life: the rest, found Guilty of the Crimes exhibited against them, were sentenced to be Exiled, and Banished from this Island during their respective Lives, & to be sent into Exile for Life, to such place or places, as H. E. the Governor of this Island, or the

King's most Excellent Majesty shall appoint as the Place or places of their Banishment.

At the Court, held on the 10th. the following Prisoners charged as Rebels &c. as those tried at the former Court, were put on their Tryals, Viz. Nic. Pezeron, F. Labadie, I. B. Tailliandier, G. Tailliandier, P. Bunolle, Ch. Foy, Rap. Foy, G. Gardier Coppel fils, Raphael Foy, Eugene Roudet, Thebaud Motard, Jer. Michineau, Pri. Manette, Fred. Follepe, Jof Moura, Gab. Fauconier, Jo. Dumont, Gab. Millard, I. L. Carrel, I. B. Blanchette, Al. Moura, P. Tailliandier, I. Guignon, Cadet, Blanchet, & Francois Combe. Of these, I. B. Blanchette, P. Tailliandier, & I. Guignon were Acquitted: the rest were found Guilty and Sentenced to Exile & Banishment for Life &c.

On the 11th. were tried, Gab. Paffey, Jacques Gresse, Bouche pere, Romaine Romaine, Al. Romaine, Romaine fils, I. L. Moura, I. B. Garnier, I. B. Fauconier, I. B. Rhodet, I. B. Lamothe, I. M. Lery, And. des Gravieres, Gressier Descotiers, Raymond Beaudet, Mich. Berieget, In. Bp. Meltze, Manette Dupré, P. Paquet, L. D. fire, I. B. Champagny, Gab. Ballat fils, C. Bourgeois, L. George, I. B. Mayne, Gao. L. Moiarane, P. Leandre, Pre. Vacher, L. Gargon, Jol. Lelage, Alexis Moura, Ant. Picard, Jol. Louon, In. L. Capdeville, Ch. Matthieu, Nic. Lamothe, In. B. Angelique, Bart. Guçon, Cha. Noelle, Ant. Picard fils, Chiapre Barnelemi, Jof. Meltze, Gme. Blancett, Jq. Houelche, Fr. Fidelin, An. Lambert fils, Jol. Long, In. B. Robin, I. B. Pierrie, Claude Bersegel, I. Jq. Michineau, In. B. Robin even, Alexr. Félix, & In. Bap. Long: of these, Jq. Gresse, Bouche pere, Al. Felix, Romain pere, Alexis Romain, I. B. Perrier, Picard pere, I. Jq. Michineau, & I. B. Angelique, were Acquitted, All the other Prisoners, Guilty, and Sentenced to be exiled &c. and Moreover, Fs. Fidelin, Jacq. Houelche, and Ant. Lambert, were Sentenced to receive 200 Lashes each on their bare backs in the manner used in His Majesty's Armies.

July the 16th, Jean Baptiste Moura, was found Guilty and sentenced to be hanged &c. but the Governor was mercifully pleaded, to order him to be exiled with the rest: It is said, in consequence of very important Intelligence, which he communicated to His Excellency.

On the 17th. Gilbert Beantour, Fr. Le Maye, Renault fils, Roger Bellair, Victor Roger, In. Bp. Memaine, In. Fr. Fauconier, and In. Bp. Vieger were tried: Fauconier, was Acquitted, The rest, were Sentenced to be Exiled &c. but H. E. was afterwards pleased to Order, that Roger Bellair, Victor Roger, & Renault son of Renault Briolant should find Security, in the Sum of 300. Sterling, each, that they shall depart this Island and not return thereto, during the space of 3 Years from the 18th instant, that they shall not dwell in any Island or Territory now, or in the course of those 3 years appertaining to the French Government, and that they shall not, during the Term of their Exile, concert any Plan, to the detriment of the English Government, or in any manner favor the Enemies of the British Government.

Having thus concluded our DIARY, We have some indispensable Duties to perform, and some matters to relate, which, to avoid interruption in our Narrative, We have hitherto omitted.

Honorable mention must be made of the attention of our loyal Inhabitants of Roseau, & the vicinity, to their fellow Soldiers, and Citizens in the field.

No sooner did the Accounts reach Town, of the distress of the first Detachments sent to Windward for Shoes, (not a Store having them for sale) than

a Contribution was made, by which Gentlemen gave up every superfluous pair, to be sent off immediately for their relief in that particular. At the same time, a Subscription was proposed, for other essential Comforts, to Men, who nursed in the lap of Ease, & till now, living with their families, not only in the actual possession of the necessities of life but its luxuries, had abandoned those enjoyments and with only their Arms and Knapsacks on their shoulders, had flown to meet the Enemy.

£600 was raised in a few hours, under the support of Governor & Mrs Hamilton, and Lt. Col. Laming very obligingly undertook, to lay it out in Wine, Porter, Tobacco, Soap, Table stores, and Flannel, to be made up by the Ladies into shirts, and Waistcoats, and, as soon as they could be collected, they were sent forward and distributed, to the Troops on Service, with all the expedition and attention, that the nature of the Case, admitted.

A correct Return of the Officers of the St George's Regiment, & of their Stations on Service during the Invasion and Rebellion, cannot with any degree of propriety be omitted in such a Narrative; We have for the same reason subjoined H.E.'s Thanks to the Hamilton Corps for their Services.

Colonel, Blair, in Europe.

Lt. Col. Geo. Metcalfe, in Europe.

Major Charles Bates, commanded in Roseau.

Captain John Lucas, served in Roseau.

Samuel Wallace Lt. Comp. at Pagoua.

Edw. Beech, 2d B. C. Roseau & Colyhaut.

Tho. Beech, Grenad. Pagoua & Colyhaut.

Rob. Reid, 3d. Bat. Comp. in Roseau.

Geo. Home, colored Fuzileers, Pagoua.

John Constable, col. Lt. Inf. Pagoua &c.

James Dodds, 4th B. C. in Roseau.

Wm. B. Corlet, col. Artillery, Pagoua &c.

SUBALTERNs, serving with their Companies, Lieutenant John Gordon Grenadiers.

Charles Corlet, Col. Fuz.

Robt. Waddington Col. Fuz.

George Walth, 3d. B. C.

John Warner, Col. Lt. Inf.

John Prichard, 4th B. C. in Europe.

Richard Hooton, 1st. B. C.

William Houtfema, Light Infantry.

Robert Stewart col. Art. Acting Adj. in Roseau.

Thomas Dodson, 2d. B. C.

James Johnstone, col. Lt. Inf.

Ensign A. B. Richardson, 1st. B. C.

John Carlton, 4th. B. C.

Philip McSwain, col. Art.

John B. Kelly, Light Infantry.

Richard Middleton, col. Lt. Inf.

Pierre Jolly, 3d. B. C.

John Frazer, col. Lt. Inf.

Ezekiel Kirkpatrick, Grenadiers.

Richard Addison, 2d. B. C. Volr. Colyhaut.

André Jolly, col. Fuz.

STAFF.

Robert Garraway, Surgeon.

James Johnstone, Adjutant.

William Bolton, Surgeon's Mate.

William Bremner, Ditto.

GENERAL ORDERS, 6th. July 1795.

The Governor, takes this opportunity of expressing His approbation of the Conduct of the Hamilton Volunteers, and of returning His Thanks, to Colonel Daniell and the other Officers, for their active Vigilance, which has given Security to the Town of Roseau.

M. S. WALROND.
Fort Major.

We shall finally close the Subject by the following tribute due to the brave Militia men, who lost their Lives or have been wounded on this Service.

Mr. Robert Robinson, Goldsmith, Jeweller, & Watchmaker of Roseau, Grenadier of the St. George's, killed by a Musket ball, at the Attack of the Picquet Guard at Powell's works on the Morning of the 18th. of June, a Youth, universally beloved by his fellow Citizens, and as universally lamented by the Militia, who were honored by his Services, when living, and not less by his glorious Death in the defence of his King and Country.

Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Parkhill, and Mr. Kinsel, all of whom died, in consequence of the severe fatigues they endured in the march to Windward.

Mr. Keithal wounded and taken Prisoner, at the beforementioned attack of the Picquet, but escaped from the Enemy when they fled from the charge of Bayonets, ordered by Captain Price.

Mr. James Ryrie, wounded at the same Attack. All these Gentlemen, were of Capt. Tho. Beech's Grenadier Company.

Of Captain Corlet's Colored Artillery, there were killed, Jean Pierre Enard, and Julian Gill,

at the repulse of Rameau's Party in their Attempt to join Carieaux's at Hampstead, on the Morning of the 17th of Jan^r. And Thos. Tran desperately wounded, by a muskett ball through his body, and another in his thigh, of which he is happily recovered.

Of Captain Constable's Colored Light Infantry, Serjt. Dinzey, a brave Soldier, who had distinguished himself in the Service by a most steady, & zealous Conduct, And Jean Louis Pierre, a Private, with J. Eustache, J. Noel, and Jos. Lise, were wounded in different Services. The 2 first died of their wounds, the 3d and 5th. are still languishing, & Noel after suffering the amputation of his Arm, is fortunately recovered.

It remains only for us, to offer our best acknowledgements to those friends, who have enabled us to lay before the Public, this faithful but inadequate Narrative of an Event, so truly glorious to the Colony, and which deserves a much abler Pen to record it.

ROBERT BROWNE.

Volr. in Cl. Daniell's Div. of Hamilton's Corps
Roseau Dominica, 3d. December 1795.

*— Vera refert, et orientia tempora notis
Infruit exemplis. —*

F I N I S.

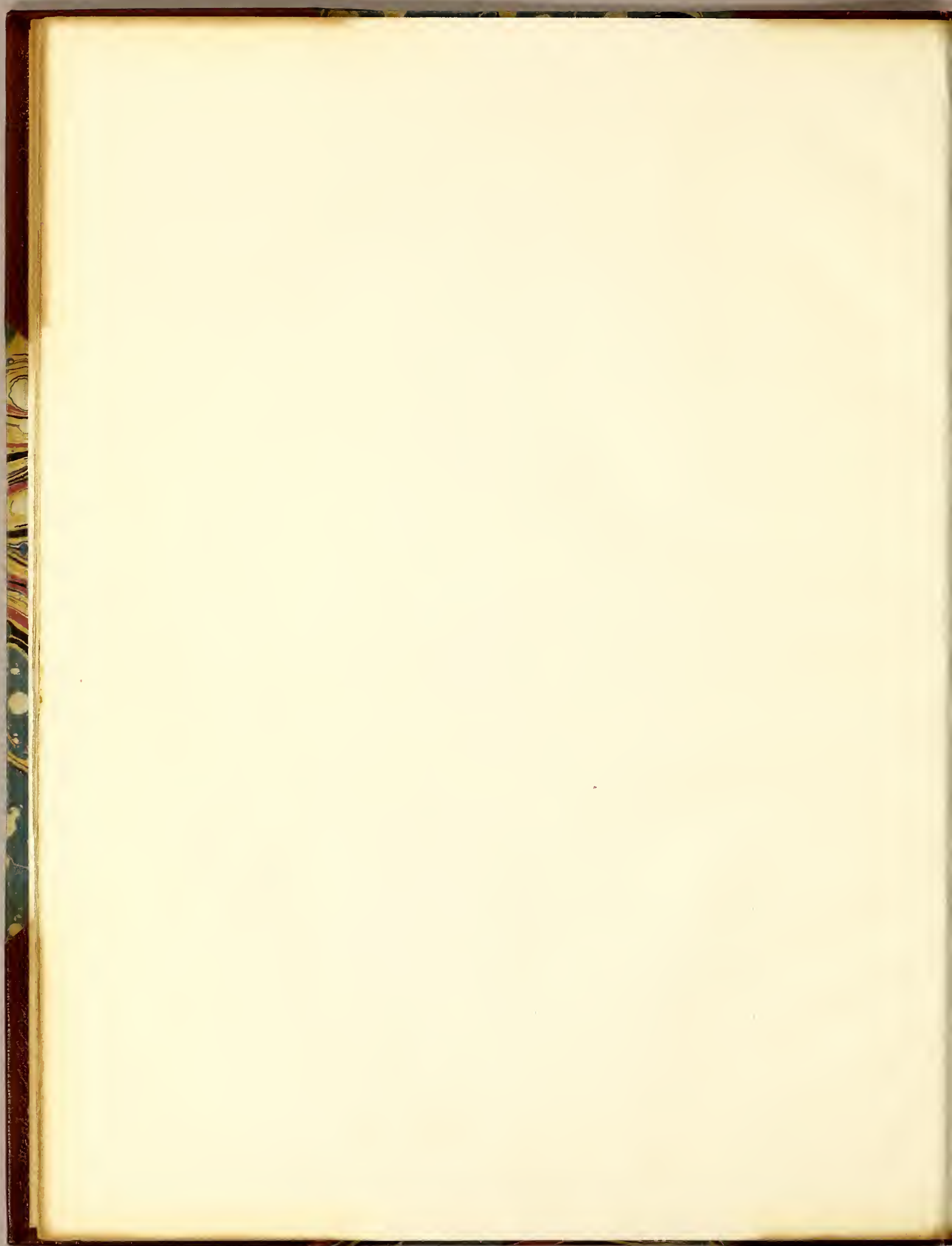
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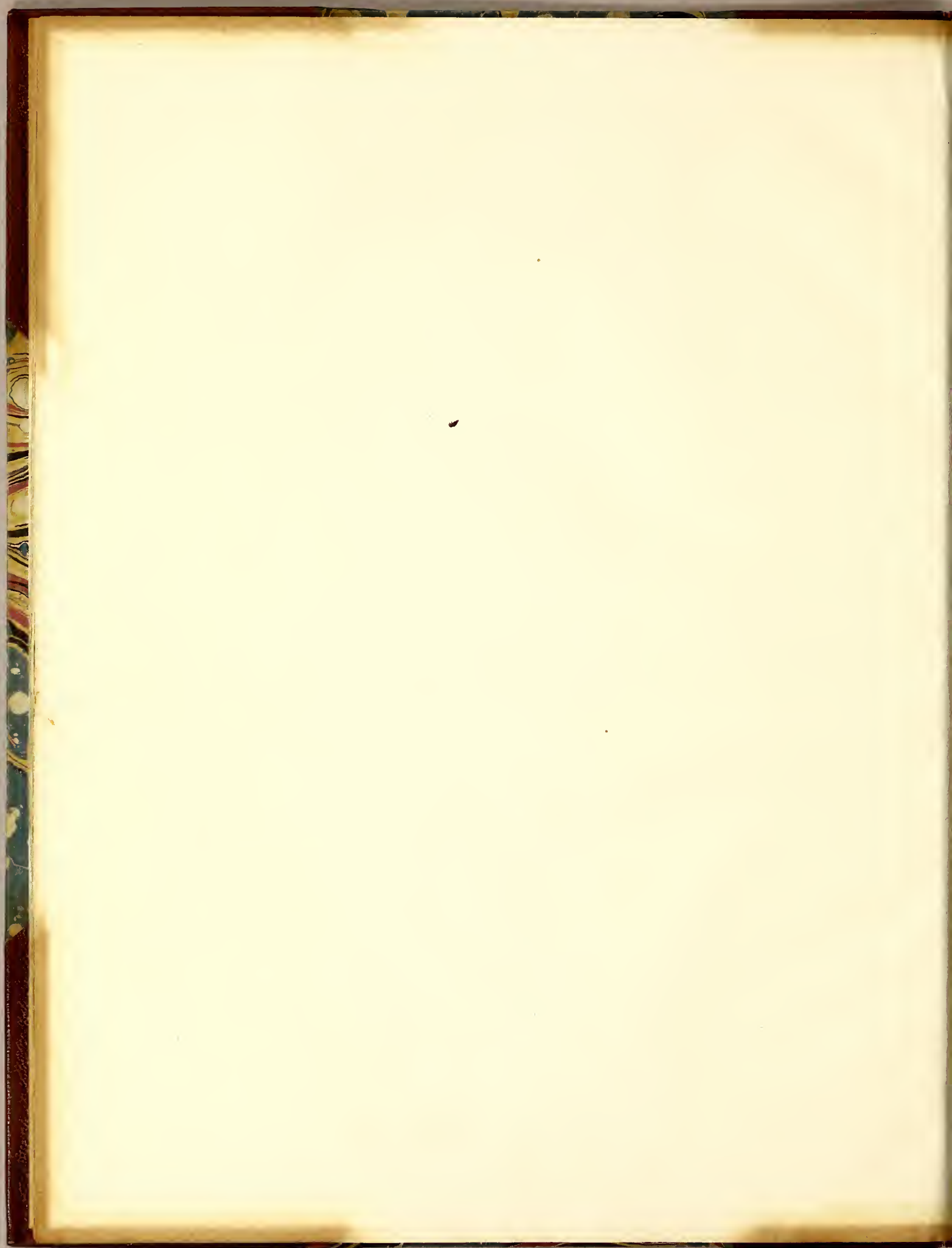
gift of J Gilman

D'Arcy Paul









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